Claims

1. A rotary drive that adjusts a moving part in a motor vehicle, the rotary drive including a rotor positioned with bearings in a housing, the rotor being supported with at least one front face axially on a supporting member, which is attached via a form closure on the housing, wherein the supporting member has radial crosspieces that can be turned into the housing and thereby create chamfers.

2. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the supporting member has a cylindrically shaped base plate having its own cylinder axis wherein the base plate has an outer circumference where crosspieces are arranged in a plane approximately vertical to the cylinder axis.

3. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the crosspieces are arranged in tangentially spaced intervals and extend over an angular range that consists of a fraction of the outer circumference.

4. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the crosspieces include two crosspieces lying radially opposed to each other and being kidney-shaped, and are positioned around the outer circumference.

5. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the crosspieces are arranged in several planes, which are axially spaced in intervals.

6. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the housing has a through hole with radially formed recesses on a circumference of the through hole, in which crosspieces of the supporting member are inserted axially during installation.

7. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the housing has an attachment area for the supporting member, which is manufactured from a softer material than that of the crosspieces.

8. The rotary drive according to claim 7, wherein the softer material includes plastic, aluminum, magnesium, or zinc.

9. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the crosspieces have a sharp cutting edge that cuts into the housing when turned in a direction of installation, and the crosspieces have a second edge with locking mechanisms.

10. The rotary drive according to claim 9, wherein the locking mechanisms include a ridge that grabs tightly into the housing when turning occurs against the direction of installation.

11. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the front face of the rotor has a radius that rests against a flat stop surface that is formed on the supporting member.

12. The rotary drive according to claim 1, wherein the supporting member, on its side opposite to that which interfaces with a stop face has a form closed entrainment member.

13. The rotary drive according to claim 12, wherein the entrainment member is an inside polyhedron or cross slit that transfers a torque during the installation of the supporting member.